

**A SOCIOLINGUISTIC STUDY ON REGISTERS
USED IN STREETBALL GAME
(A CASE STUDY OF REGISTER IN SOLO STREETBALL)**



REASERCH PAPER

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by

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is a basic tool in society. It is used to make communication. Language allows some people to say thing to each other and express their communicative needs. Language is the cement of the society, allowing people to live, working and playing together. Sometimes it is used to merely keep communication channels open so that if any need arises to say something of importance a suitable channel is available.

The correlation between language and society is learned in sociolinguistics. Wardhaugh (2000:12) states that sociolinguistics concerns with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal of being a better understanding of the structure of language and how language functions in communication. From the definition above, it can be inferred that language and society is so closely related.

In society, a lot of people use many kinds of language. There are many language varieties which describe the changes in situation and factor. Each occupational group or social group has the difference. So, each group has differences in registers, for example in streetball games.

Streetball is a less formal variant of basketball, played on playground and in gymnasiums. Often only one half of the court is used, but otherwise the rules of the game are very similar with conventional basketball. The number of

participants in a game, or a run, may range from one defender and one person on offense (known as one on one) to two full teams of five each as in professional or collegiate basketball. Streetball places a higher emphasis on one-on-one matchups between the offensive player with possession of the ball and the player's defender. Often the attacker will perform numerous flashy moves while attempting to dribble to the basket, including crossover, jab steps, and other fake-out tricks. Streetball often features spectacular dunks and alley oops, impressive ball handling, and trash talking. In streetball there are many registers which are used and there are many people who do not understand, for examples; **spears and Eiffel tower**. **Spears** in streetball do not mean as a sharp weapon, but it is one of tricks used by the offensive player to fake out the defender. **Eiffel tower** is one of streetball tricks too. It does not mean as a tower in France. This trick called Eiffel tower, because to passes the defender, the offensive player standing up in the ball and then he kick the ball through between the defender's legs. Those tricks make the game more attractive, because of that the writer interested in doing this research closely related to registers in streetball.

Why the streetball? The writer chooses the register in the streetball to observe, because streetball more entertaining and attractive than conventional basketball.

B. Previous Study

Several researches have conducted the study of registers. The followings are the example that I can find. The first belong to Eko Yunianto's research

entitled *A Sociolinguistics Analysis of Register Used by A group Transsexual in Solo* (2005). In the research, he focused on how the registers are used, and identify the forms of the registers.

In similar vein, Budiono (2001) investigated registers used in National Basket Ball Association (NBA) Games in US of America. In this analysis, he found that generally registers are used in the NBA games are in form of word or phrase. This means that each register used to represent one event that happened in either the games or the NBA in general. For example the word *rookie* is used to name a player that is new and has completed game conditions to be a NBA player; the phrase of turnover is different meaning with thus. Their original meanings the word turn over means change the position of (Hornby, 1974:931). The word Turn over in NBA games uses to express the movement of some mistake of a player, so, the possession of the ball is changed.

C. Research Problem

In order to specify the topic discussed, the writer would like to formulate the problem of research as follows:

1. What are the linguistic forms of streetball registers?
2. What is the meaning and functions of streetball registers?

D. Limitation of the Study

In order to make this research feasible, the writer here wants to limit this problem to the descriptive of the use of register, specified in streetball register.

The writer limits this research in streetball register only for three games. The writer takes place for observation in Manahan, solo. In This research the writer will study about the characteristic and the function of this register.

E. Objective of the Study

In this study, the writer has some objectives to describe to follows:

1. To describe the linguistics form of the registers used in streetball game.
2. To clarify the meaning and functions of the streetball game registers.

F. Benefit of the Study

The writer really hopes that his research on streetball game registers has some benefits to the readers. They are:

1. Theoretical benefit
 - a. Give a clear description about the meaning of registers used in streetball games.
 - b. Give some contributions to the enlargement of vocabulary of the readers.
 - c. Support the development of the subject dealing with the language acquisitions.
2. Practical benefit
 - a. Enable the readers to know the registers used in streetball games.
 - b. Give a clear explanation about the registers to the readers.

G. Research Paper Organization

Research paper organization is given in order that the readers could easily understand about the content. The organization of this research paper is follow:

Chapter I is an introduction which consists of the background of the study, research problem, limitation of the study, objectives of the study, benefits of the study, research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory. It is covers the notion of the registers and approach to analyze real meaning.

Chapter III is research method. It consists of the type of research, data and data source, method of data collection, method of data analysis.

Chapter IV is result of the research. It consists of the data analysis, analysis of meaning, discussion and findings.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion.